# VIETNAM

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In the First Half of 1970

# SOUTH VIET NAM PEOPLE KEPT UP AND CONSOLIDATED THEIR OFFENSIVE POSTURE AND WON SUBSTANTIAL SUCCESS

\* 230,000 Enemy Troops Put out of Action

\* 4,200 Aircraft Downed or Destroyed

\* 10,000 Military Vehicles Including 6,000 Tanks and Armoured Cars Wrecked

\* 250 Ships and Combat Launches Sunk

1,500 Heavy Guns and Mortars and 500 Logistic Depots Put out of Commission

(Communiqué of the South Viet Nam PLAF Command)

THE Command of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces issued on July 1, 1970 a communiqué on the success obtained by the South Viet Nam patriofic forces in the first six months of 1970. The communiqué said that in the period under reviewimportant events had taken place throughout the Indoniness peninsula, marking a new turn in the revolutionary development in that region.

In the spring of 1970 (January-March) the PLAF caused heavy damage to the enemy and upset his "pacification" program. The Lan patriotic forces also recorded a great achievement by regaining control of the Plain of Jars-Xieng Khoang strategic area.

To get out of their quagmire, the US imperialists staged on March 18 a coup d'état in Cambodia to stave off the failure of "Vietnamization," scotch the revolutionary movement in Cambodia and turn her into a US military base and new-type colomy.

Developments in Indochina, especially in Cambodia, thwarted the ambition of the US imperialists. The National Union Royal Government of Cambodia were established; the National Liberation Armed Forces grew rapidly. Half of the country and millions of people were liberated, forming a vast and solid rear base

for the Cambodian resistance to US aggression.

The Lao people and armed forces entirely liberated the provinces of Attopa and Saravane and put out of action 16,000 enemy troops. The South Vietnamese people continued to achieve great successes. An anti-US front was set up by the three Indochinese peoples to enable them to strengthen their unity and increase mutual assistance until victory and enlist greater support from the world's peoples.

In the first half of 1970, the South Vietnamese people put out of action nearly

230,000 enemy troops, downel or destroyed 4,200 aircraft, wrecked 10,000 military vehicles including 6,000 tanks and armoard cars, sank 250 ships and combast launches, put out of commission 1,500 heavy guns and mortars and over 500 logistic depots, demolished a great part of "strategic hamlets" and extended their control to new

July 13

1970

The successes of the Indochinese peoples landed the US imperialists and their quislings in a predicament plagued by divergences and

(Continued page 8)

### US Nomination of a New Man to the Paris Talks: a Backdown from an Arrogant Move

Says DRVN Foreign Minister to VNA Correspondent

DRVN Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh granted an interview to a Vietnam News Agency correspondent on current events. Following are the questions and answers:

Ovestion: Would you please, Comrade Minister, comment on the US President's July 1 statement on Viet Nam?

Asswor: The US President's July 1 statement proved that no change had been brought to the Nixon administration's policy of aggression against Viet Nam. The Use continuing its "Victnamization" to prolong the war in South Viet Nam while intensifying its armed intercention in Laos and going on with its aggression in the Kingdom of Cambodia.

of Cambodia.

The US President only reiterated US position maintained at the Paris Conference for more than a year one; "mattad withdrawal" and continuance in office of the Theu. Ky-Khiem pupper administration to deny the eight to self-determination to the South Victnamere people.

Question: What do you think. Comrade Minister, of the appointment of a new US chief delegate to the Paris Conference?

Answer: It has always been the opinion of the DRVN Government that the absence of progress at the Paris Conference on Viet Nami is due to the US pursuance of its policy of aggression and its obdurate stance at the negotiation table.

The DRVN Government's position is quite clear: only when the US gives up its aggressive design against Viet Nam will the Paris Conference be able to make headway.

Nam will the Paris conference wave to man annually persident Nixon had relived to appoint a new chief of the US delegation to the Paris Conference since November 1965; That the US hat had non-to-do so means simply a fored backdown from an arrogant more. If the US intends to make use of this to were its obduracy, surely nobody will fall adupt to it.

will fall a dupte to it.

The attitude of the INEN Government has been one of verianness and willingness to necetiate a cettlement of the Viel Nam sives on the consistle basis of the to-point overall solution advocated by the South Viel Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viel Nam.

No peace hoax nor any involent threat of the US can sway the iron determination of the Vietnamese people in their just struggle for their fundamental national rights.

Question: Could you tell us when Minister Xuan Thuy will return to Paris?

Answer: Minister Nuan Thuy's return to Hanos to report to the Government on the Paris Conference is a matter of routine.

PLAF attacking the Mai Loc (Quang Tri)
"Special Forces" Camp, April 10, 1970



# SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND IDEOLOGICAL POISONS

THESE professions of faith made by Nguyen Manh Con and Chu Tu speak volumes for the mo-rality and intellectual probity of all the knights of the anti-communist literary crusade whose private life gives us useful information about the motivation of their works. A mandarin's son, and an opium addict from a boy of 21, Nguyen Manh Con rom a boy of 21, Nguyen stam for the served as informer and spy for the Japanese, Chiang Kai-shek troops, the French and the Yankees and their Lackeys after spending a short spell in the Resistance. With regard to Chu Tu, after hailing the August 1945 Revolution, he turned his coat and went and lived under the proction of the French and then Americans. After his surrender to imperialism in the first Resistance War, Doan Quoc Sy went South in 1954 and set up a literary group living on USOM subsidies. Vu Hoang Chuong, Dinh Hung and many others are perfect examples of debauchery and immorality.

The anti-communist literature in The anti-communist literature in Saigon covers a most varied range, going from the most thumping lies of the Goebbels type to Koestlerian or Camusian subtleties. It does its best to vilify North Viet Nam and the socialist countries, using frequent the socialist countries, using frequent-ly the propaganda works widely dis-tributed in the Western hemisphere. It vindicates more or less discreetly the "free world" and the Americans.

root writer has his own way or attacking communism. Instead of peopling his novels with communist characters, Chu Tu makes vague characters, Chu Tu makes vague reference to them in his works, giving them only minor roles. His craft in insignating, by some consists in insimulating, by some details or words thrown at random, that the "Viet Cong" are barbarous, cruel, fanatic and incapable of all

Nguyen Manh Con shamelessly Nguyen Mann Con Shandessay, distorts the truth. In his 300-page book Lost in History, he queerly interpreted the August 1945 Revolution which — no historian of good sense dares to contest - put an end to an age-old bondage, by saying: "Our fellow-countrymen have round, in the morning after, that national independence differs nothing from foreign domination..." "It is a criminal upheaval," he went on, when a disorder with unforgiven. "a chaos, a disorder with unforgiv-able errors." For him naturally, North Viet Nam has been turned into a hell where abound scenes of carnage, forced labour, horrible ven-

The courageous fighters taking part in the Resistance against French colonialism were also taken to task. The worse insanities were concocted against them. Thus in the lay Bitten, Duong Kien twists nets, showing a Viet Minh militant facts, showing a Viet Minh militant who gives up his ideal after the modernmatic suicide of his daughter. On this subject, a Saigon critic said that "Duong Kien seems to be in too great a hurry and fails to conceal his artifice."

In the play The Tree of Suffering, Doan Quoc Sy resorts to allogory which is easier for him to make people swallow his gratuitous affirmations. He dreams of an Olympin which the Emperor of Heavens severely castigates a communist header.

Let's note that since US implan-ation in South Viet Nam in 1954, the anti-communist propaganda has seen the spectrum of its themes shrink gradually, as plainly shown in literary creations. Ngo Dinh Diem began by lumping all former resist-ance members under a "Viet Cong" head. He paid dear for this strategic could vainly rally them to isolate the communists. After his downfall, the anti-communist literature has lost much of its superciliousness, its authors having sensed the imminence of defeat. Instead of clamouring overtly for bloodshed clamouring overtly for bloodshed and reprisals, it lowers the tone without losing for that its virulence and obstinacy, chieffly after the Tet 1:508 popular offensives. Saigon has had to admit in its language the word "peace" tabooed since long because of the war to the kinfe against the VCs. The "psywar" was against the vest. The "psywar was quick in using it, trying to demor-alize the people up in arms and to win the people's fighters to a "peace" in capitulation. Hence a copious "compassion" literature was born which depicts the horrors of war, the limits between the patriotic war for liberation and the war of aggression. It is in this vein that Pham Duy, a musician renegade in the last Resistance, composes his "songs from the heart."

However, notwithstanding all their metamorphoses and efforts, the anti-communist letters and arts have not yielded the expected results. Chu Tu indirectly affirmed their failure when, in a collective confession made after the liquidation of Ngo Dinh Diem, he said: "We who claimed to fight with our pen for freedom, democracy and emancipation of man shut our eyes to swallow filth, per-vert our souls, betray the truth and our nation." This confession made in 1963, which was but a demagogic move to break with a regime despised move to break with a regime despised by the people, still sounds true in 1970. In its Feb. 3, 1970 issue, a Saigon paper pointed to the mercan-tile and enslaving character of the thoroughly anti-communist neo-colonidist culture, by invoking the symbolic meaning which could be conveyed by a new monument erect-ed in front of the Saigon Univer-sity: "When he looks at the lotus flower the visitor will see in his mind's eyes the ten fingers caressing a round dollar coin, or ten fingers of both hands rising to the sky in a begging gesture." (Chinh Luan)

#### Irrational, Brutality and Pornography

USTICE should be done to Ngo Dinh Diem for having unequivo-cally putting forward, prompted by his neo-colonialist convictions, the problem of ideological struggle. He said: "This war does not only af-fect a number of militarymen. It is a war which confronts an ideology with another " (Cach Mang Quoc Gia, April 22, 1954).

In his message of April 17, 1956 to the "Constituent Assembly" Diem made clear his conceptions: "This basis of the regime can be but spiritualism. The only road to follow is personalism."

It was at the "Cultural Congress in January 1957 that the official politico-philosophic doctrine was introduced, and was licked into shape by Ngo Dinh Nhu, Diem's brother and political advisor. It held that the secret of the economic and military might of the West, whose school Asia should follow, lay essen-tially in the faith in god and his

Diem's spiritualism (Duy seemed to be a coarse revival of Thomseemed to be a coarse revival of Hoodi-ism for the needs of opposition to dialectical materialism. In fact, Nhu's cogitations were so hazy that even among his intimates the exegesises differed a great deal. What was ceramong his intimates the exegesises differed a great deal. What was certain was that they led to a mediaeval regime moulded on absolute monarchy: "The political regime of Viet Nam has ever been established Viet Nam has ever been established on state management not by people's representatives, but by a king and some clearasighted ministers. This conception has yielded excellent results." (Ngo Dinh Diem in an interview with Le Figaro in 1959). Diem's dictatorship shed so much innocent blood in the name much innocent blood in the name of personalism that J.M. Domenach, chief editor of Esprit had more than once to deny that falsification of the teaching of E. Mounier, his

of the "spiritualist personalist" regime and of a period of blossoming "pro-governmental" Catholic thought. The CIA and military junta in the saddle took pains to find a politico-philosophic doctrine. favoured, besides US pragmatism of all shades, the spreading of western ideologies which degrade man and turn the Vietnamese people away from their struggle for national sal-

The socio-psychological climate in Saigon was favourable to it. There was first the credibility gap caused by Diem's downfall which left avecum unable to be filled by any other quisling. Then the war of suggestions are subjected to the same statement of the same s other quisling. Then the war of aggression reached an unheard-of degree of horror with heinous crimes committed by the US expeditionary forces, B-52, toxic chemicals, etc. The massive introduction of wealthy and pleasure-seeking legionaries generated great disturbance chiefly generated great disturbance chiefly in the towns: frenzied rush for money, speculation and black market, inflation of the plastre, proliferation of vice and of prostitution, insecurity of the future, social chaos. On the other hand, there was also the irresistible march of the revolutionary movement. One understands the confusion of the ruling classes and some urban strata bound up with the latter or politically amount

It is a hotbed for the currents of It is a hotbed for the currents of thought issued from the irrational of a world in a blind alley leading to nihilism. The conditions of crisis responsible for the birth of that philosophy in the Germany of 1918 and France at the end of World War II, are found again in South

The 1963 putsch tolled the knell anti-communist angle, it

> complexes inhirant in so cancel honest citizens should radically be cradicated "(Love). The hero in bitch by Thao Truong goes in search of life: he joins the army, loots, rapes, tortures and then shoots at his leg so as to be demobbed, all this without any conviction. The queer meditations on existence and nothingness are to justify the adventure itself, brutality, nurder and lewdness — nice themes which the US recruitment centres do not fail to get hold of. Existentialism thus serves psywar and pornography.

In Soldier's Lovers, the first Saigonese novel translated into English, Van Luong eulogizes a young woman who offers her body simultaneously to four officers; he gloritaneously to four officers; ne profifes the bestial instincts of man. A dozen "woman of letters" including Nguyen Thi Hoang, Tuy Hong, Thuy Vu, won fame with their crotic and even pornographic novels. A book has a provoking title: On Ways of Investing a Woman's Body, Speaking of the literature in occupied areas in 1969, the Saigon paper Chink

Viet Nam, at least in occupied towns and cities. But the Vietnamized existentialism takes on other hues. Without speaking of its sifting through narrow circles of Catholic and Buddhist intellectuals on the

and Buddhist intellectuals on the Gabriel Marcel pattern, it is spread less under the form of voluminous philosophical treatises than through short essays, poems, tales and novels.

Basically reactionary, it flouts

criticisms of the bourgeois society which are not lacking among the western existentialists. So Jean Paul Sartre does not always enjoy their partiality. He is embarrass-

ing, even dangerous with his accept-ance of historical materialism— though he rejects dialectical materi

alism — and especially with his position on the Viet Nam war.

Camus who has many works translated into foreign languages, is a writer well-known in Saigon. His

translater well-knowedge as Saigon. His has present the proper state of the proper sta

effort as futile as the work of that

Existentialist ideas are plentifully exploited by a cheap literature and, more dangerous still, nursed by unwilling and perverse people who cover their irresponsibility, vice

unwining and perverse people who cover their irresponsibility, vice and immorality with an elegant philosophical veil. The revolt against reality is quite platonic and verbal: "I live in the thick of a war, but

feel no anguish. I do not care for the tragedy which is unfolding against my

tragedy which is unfolding against my fate and that of others' (Duong Nghiem Mau, Night, 1965). While virtue is also as absurd as vice, Chu Tu professes: "Motherland, justice,

ru professes: "Motherland, justice, fraternity, friendship, love, all this is but dupery" (Live), "Natural complexes inhirent in so-called

(Continued bace 6)

In the previous issues, we have published the Political Report under discussion at the 6th session in June of the DRVN National Assembly. Today we give excerpts from the economic report sumbitted on behalf of the government by the Chairman of the State Planning Commission (Italics are ours) - Ed.

#### A Legitimate Pride

THE rapporteur first reviews the results obtained during the 4 years of resistence to US aggs don, Faced with a fierce war of settruction the North Vietnamese economy was able, however, to accomplish great strategic tasks incumbent on it; to meet the requirements of national defence, keep traffic flowing and cater for the fundamental meed. fence, keep traffic flowing and co for the fundamental need. the people's life.

It is a far-reaching victory of strategic importance, which made a decisive contribution to the common victory of the people in both zones of Viet Nam. In the extremely difficult conditions inher-ent in a country not very large in size and in population, with ent in a country not to; in size and in population, with an under-developed, even backward, economy and compelled to confront the imperialist chieftain who pos-montalled economic and the imperialist chieftain who pos-sesses unequalled economic and military potentials, our people really worked wonders. We have every reason to the proud of the vitality of our people and of the vigour of our regime, and the bombs, whatever their number, failed to subdue us...

After highlighting the successes in various fields, the rapporteur holds that one of the important

After over a year's activity since the bombing halt, we have had a clearer view on our economy, on the most pressing economic problems and on the orientation to be given to their solution.

At present, North Viet Nam's conomy remains essentially one of small production, with an indifferent standard of production and productivity: yet we have to surpass ourselves to answer the commons needs of the resistance of the sagression was present of the sagression. At present, North Viet Nam's to US aggression, we must ensure distribution of goods in accordance with socialist principles, see to a decent living standard for our people, while gradually accumulating capital for the building of socialism. That is the fundamental difficulty and also the basic problem of our communications of the programment of the programme conomy as a whole.

As on our under-developed, even As on our under-developed, even backward, economy, four years of the war of destruction inflicted serious damage, we need time to wipe off all its aftermaths. On the

other hand, our shortcomings in economic management is also an important factor which has hampered the full development of all potentials and delayed the correction

Nevertheless, we are in a position to surmount all the present dif-ficulties, because we can put into operation favourable factors of a very fundamental character, namea very jundamental character, name-ly, the judicious line, marked by inventiveness, defined by our Party, the excellence of the socialist regime, the new relations of pro-duction, revolutionary enthusiasm and work capacity, the creative initiative of our people, and the valuable aid of brotherly countries.

The rapporteur enumerates other factors, among them the contingent of technicians, equipment, etc., and the quantity of capital goods which is increasing little by little.

of agriculture and light industry and simultaneous building of the cen-trally-run economy and local

In the building of the new struc-tures, the key problem is the trans-formation of agriculture, based on individual farming and monoculture, into a collectivized, diversified agriculture capable of raising its yield rapidly and supplying many marketable products.

Basing ourselves on this trans-formation of agriculture, we can promote a new division of labour promote a new division of laborational give a new impulse to the development of industry and other branches with a view to raising production and the productivity and the volume of social products.

With agricultural development, there is the possibility of ensuring more regular supply for light indus-try, and of developing it more rapid-ly. Precisely, the development of agriculture and the intensification of the exchanges of products be-tween the cities and the countryside, and the improvement of the people's living conditions call for a vigorous expansion of light industry parallel to that of agriculture.

Consequently, in the immediate future, we must try to boost agriculture and light industry and to achieve a leap forward in these two

The report then sets out concrete tasks for each branch of agriculture: subsidiary food crops, anima husbandry, fish rearing and af-forestation. To attain the triple objectives: 5 tons of paddy rice per year, 2 pigs and one man-year per hectare, it is necessary to con-solidate and strengthen the agricul. tural co-ops, reinforce State as-sistance, complete various measures concerning agriculture and reinforce the concrete direction of farm

### Tasks in the Industrial Field

DARALLEL to agricultural development, production of consum-er goods must make rapid dway. It is in this branch that er goods must make rapid headway. It is in this branch that we shall focus our efforts in order to serve the people, intensify the exchange of goods between agricul-ture and industry, increase the volume of export goods and ef-fectively contribute to the initial accumulation of capital for socialist industrialization.

The report draws attention to fishing and the processing of aquatic products, to the food industries, cloth-making, glass and procelain

# DRVN MAJOR ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

### **Present Tasks**

FTER pointing to the economic tasks in the general situation, the report says:

At present we must re-organize our economy, restore and improve the methods of management, and step by step stabilize the life of the step by step stabilize the fife of the people and gradually normalize the economic activity in keeping with the requirements of the present While concentrating our efforts

While concentrating on the trotal on solving post-war problems, we must endeavour to develop the socialist economy, step by step build the economic structures as defined by the line of development laid down for the initial stage we laid down for the initial stage we have to go through. This general line consists in giving priority to the rational development of heavy industry on the basis of the expansion

b ranches. Heavy industry must help o ranches. Heavy industry must help this advance; each step forward of heavy industry must give a push to agriculture and light industry...

Industry can only act favourably Industry can only act aroundory on agriculture and closely associate itself with it in the present conditions when the centrally-run and local economy progress simultaneously. On this basis rational economic structures are built, making it nomic structures are built, making it possible to settle many other relations which appear in our economy in the process of switching over from small to large-scale production.

The report then lays down the concrete tasks : to increase producconcrete tasks: to increase produc-tion, restore and raise the capacities of the main branches, strengthen the socialist relations of production, the socialist relations of production, effect a rational distribution of the work force, boost productivity, intensify the exchange and distribution operations, and improve the material and cultural welfare of the

### ertilizers, also constitute importan Division of Labour New Methods of Management

We must develop the potential of local industry, including smell industry and handicrafts, while

industry and handicraits, while restoring and stepping up the activi-ties of centrally-run industry, so as to form an industrial network for

consumer goods adjusted to the

of some branches of heavy industry— electricity, coal, building material,

The restoration and development

CONOMIC building and development in the coming years call for a new distribution of the labour force between the various cultivation, economic development of the midlands and uplands, better forest exploitation, fishing, productions of the midlands and the productions of the midlands and uplands better forest exploitation, fishing, productions of the midlands and export the midlands and export the midlands and export the midlands and export the midlands are the midlands and export the midlands are the midlands tion of consumer goods and lines and development of branches of heavy industry.

The work force remains considerable, and concentrated for a major part in agriculture where a new organization will help free abundant manpower for other branches. The development of industry and handicrafts will absorb this manpower. State services must proceed towards a more rational employment of their staffs. For years, the schools have trained many technicians and skilled workers. The problem is to make a rational use of them. Great care must be given to the health and welfare of the workers.

In the years to come, a system of In the years to come, a system of commic management must be built in a way suitable to the structures of our economy which is switching over from small to large-scale pro-duction. This is an important jeb

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### Agricultural Development

HE report defines the tasks of T agriculture as follows: to solve the food problem and advance towards a diversified and multilater-

There is the possibility not only to raise the rice yield but also increase the acreage and output of subsidiary food crops. Many regions can do it. The acreage under spring rice must be extended, and the fight against water logging caused by heavy rains will make it possible to expand the acreage under autumn rice; the use of new strains of rice combined with better hydraulics and other techniques will help raise rice out

While ensuring routing while ensuring routine aid to rice growing areas, the State will concentrate its efforts on regions where the cultivated areas per capita are large and which are capita are large and which susceptible of perfecting hydraulic system rapidly.

VIET NAM COURIER

Checking pumping-boats destined to agricultural co-operatives

### D. R. V. N. FOREIGN MINISTRY THE Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia issued on July and Statement strongly denouncing the trutterous Lon. Not. Sirik Matak **EXPOSES CONTINUED AMERICAN** AGGRESSION AGAINST CAMBODIA

Excerpts from a DRVN Foreign Ministry Statement on July 3, 1970

June 30 last, the US imperialists Cambodia. US President Nixon took this occasion to reiterate his "desire for peace" and boast of an imaginary US victory in an effort they cannot shake the iron determina-

Although forced to withdraw its troops from Cambodia, it is actually continuing its aggression there with puppet troops from Saigon and Thailand who are treading on the land of Cambodia and massacring Khmer civilians, The US is escalating the war with savage air raids on Cambodia's territory. It is increasing military aid to the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, its henchmen, and pressuring its satellites to supply the former with weapons and men. It is keeping US troops handy for another direct aggression against Cambodia. At the same time it is stepping up the special war against the Lao people, while trying to carry out its "Vietnamization" to prolong the aggression in South Viet Nam, and insolently threatening the DRVN with aerial provocations, as it actually the first days of May

It is thus clear that the Nixon Administration is still nurturing the illusory dream of a military victory and clinging to the hope for negotiating position of strength. Therefore Nixon's "desire for peace" and "negotiations for a just peace" louble-talk is but a smokescreen for 1.S criminal prolongation and expan- ments.

CAMBODIA

of the war of aggression had to pull US troops out of against the Indochinese countries. Nixon's insolent threats have only revealed further the bellicosity and obduracy of US imperialism. Decidedly to cover US criminal aggression in tion of the three Indochinese peoples to strengthen their unity and fight together till complete victory over US imperialist aggressors and

> The Vietnamese people and the Government of the DRVN warmly hail the heroic Khnier people's glorious success represented by the US forced withdrawal of its troops from Cambodia. The Vietnamese people give full support to the sound position made clear by Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in his statement of fune 30,1970 which condemned the continuation of US aggression in Cambodia and demanded Nixon to stop using air forces of the US, the Saigon puppet administration and the reactionaries in Thailand against Can.bodia's territory, and a speedy, unconditional pull-out from Cambodia of all the forces of the henchmen of the US in Saigon and Bangkok.

The Vietnamese people and the DRVN Government firmly believe that the Khmer people, in their militant solidarity with the peoples of Viet Nam and Laos and backed by the vigorous sympathy and support from the socialist countries and the pea e- and justice-loving people in the world, will record yet bigger achieve

clique's so-called "verdict" on Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

The statement declared that the Royal Government of National Union would bring the traitors in Phnom Penh to trial before a people's tribunal after final victory. The statement read:

"According to foreign news agencies' dispatches from Phnom Penh, the traitorous 'government' and usurpers of constitutional power, the fascist reactionary I.on Nol - Sirik Matak reactionary Lon Nol - Sirik Matak clique, has, after spending three months in fabricating 'evidence' and finding 'witnesses,' established a military tribunal to pass a 'judgment' on Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambolia.

"While vigorously denouncing this action of the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak 'government' as an offence without precedent in the annals of the Kingdom of Cambodia and even in international practice, the Royal Government of National Union wishes to underline the illega, and anti-constitutional character of the so-called 'Sihanouk trial'

"In fact, according to the Constitu tion of the Kingdom, 'the person of the supreme Head of State is sacred and inviolable'.

"Samdech Norodom Sibanouk is not only Head of State of Cambodia, but is also recognized as a national hero by the entire nation for having led his people and Motherland to cor independence when he was King.

"Samdech Norodom Sihanouk is Head of State whose efforts in safe-guarding the independence, territorial integrity and peace in neutrality of Cambodia and in her all-sided con-struction have commanded the respect and admiration of foreign countries and of well-known personalities of the 'free' world and even the United States of America."

The statement continued:

"The traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique have shamelessly violated the Constitution of the Kingdom and the elementary principles of democracy and law by charging Samdech Norodom Sihanouk with treason on the ground of his collusion with foreign troops in attacks on the Cambodian people This was aimed at satisfying their hatred for the Head of State of Cambodia who struggles to prevent them from selling the country to the US

# "Phnom Penh Trial" Farce Denounced by Cambodian Royal Government of National Union

"During the past 15 years until the conp a'tlut of the usurpers of constitutional power in Phonon Penh, Cambodia, under the leadership of Sandech Norodom Shanouk, Head of State, enjoyed peace and progress. This fact has been recognized, by all foreign observers including Americans.

"This peace had been achieved thanks to the policy approved at that time also by the Phnom Penh traitors

We wish to emphatically point out that the foreign policy pursued by Cambodia until March 18, 1970, was one of national independence, peace and neutrality.

"Being neutral, Cambodia had refused to become a party to the US aggression in South Viet Nam.

"In this connection, attention should be paid to the following:

"In South Viet Nam. cynically violating the 1954 Geneva Agreements, the US imperialist aggressors have been carrying on a war of aggression against the Vietnamese people.

" In this war of aggression, the US imperialist aggressors have utilized their paid agents, from Ngo Dinh Diem to Thieu-Ky-Khiem, against the resist-ance of the Vietnamese people who have been fighting to recover their freedom

"In face of this situation, the Cambodian people, like all other peoples cherishing peace, freedom and justice, cherishing peace, freedom and justice, must take a clear stand against the aggressor (the US imperialists) and for the victim of aggression (the Victor) aggressor (the US imperialists) and for the victim of aggressing (the Victnam-ese people), that is to say, against those who resort to the 'jungle law' to implement their imperialist and neo-colonialist policy who fight in defence of their legitimate right to live.

"The Cambodian people cannot toler-"The Cambodian people cannot con-ate the Victnamese people's legitimate right to live being violated and trampled underfoot by the US imperialist agres-sors who have come from more than 10,000 kilometres away to invade our fraternal neighbour, the Victnames-

"The Vietnamese people's patriotic forces have never attacked the Cambodian people, whereas the US Saigon armed forces, according to the White Paper distributed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government at the beginning of 1970, have committed against the Cambodian people from 1962 to May 1969:

" 1,864 encroachments and attacks on the territory, 165 encroachments and attacks on our territorial waters, 5,149 encroachments and attacks from the air killing 203 and wounding 600 people among our national defence forces and civilians, including children, women and old people.

"This tragic list shows clearly and irrefutably that those who attack the Cambodian people' are none other than the US imperialists and their Saigon

"A few days after their March 18, 1970 coup d'état, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, usurpers of constitutional

power and traitors to the Motherland, committed the most dastardly crime against the Cambodian people in dis-patching their soldiers and armoured cars to massacre hundreds of defence less children, women and old peopl whose sole crime was to dare hold peaceful demonstrations against the coup d'état and demand the return of Samdech Head of State.

"The Phnom Penh traitors have ommitted the most barbarous genocidal crimes against Victnamese living in Cambodia. They have been condemned unanimously by public opinion throughout the world, including American opinion.

of the Cambodian people who, in re-sponse to the solemn and historic call of Samdech Head of State of March 23, 1970, have risen up en masse against the usurpers of constitutional power the usurpers of constitutional power in the pay of the US imperialists, the fascist and reactionary Lon Nol - Sirik Matak clique has called for help from

Saigon and Bangkok puppets.

"This clique has sold Cambodia out to the US imperialists and their Saigon and Bangkok lackeys, the very persons who have refused to recognize present borders of our country.

"A great part of our beloved Mother land is today still occupied by the American paid armed forces of Saigon and Bangkok who have committed all sorts of crimes ranging from systematic destruction of our cities and villages to such barbarous acts as pillage, rape and violence against our women and young

"Recently, the so-called Ministry of Information of the puppet Lon Noi-Sirik Matak administration has been forced to admit these crimes committed by the mercenaries of its Saigon mas-

"The Lon Nol - Sirik Matak clique was so cynical as to confirm that it had appealed and would continue to appeal to the air forces of the US imperialists and of its Saigon and Bangkok masters to strike at Cambodian civilians and to raze to the ground

their villages and houses. "The nation, our people, the whole world are clearly aware

"Our people can judge and declare which is for the Cambodian people and which is against the Cambodian people, the progressive camp or the US camp.

The statement stressed:

The Royal Government of National Union who held a cabinet meeting on July 2, 1970, declared solemnly that it did not recognize the right of the traitors and usurpers of constitutional power in Phnom Penh to try Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and dismissed the 'Sihanouk trial' as illegal. Consequently, the RGNU rejects in advance, in the name of the FUNK, any sentence passed by the so-called military tribunal set up by the traitors to the Motherland.

"The RGNU has put down in its political programme the eventual trial of all the Phnom Penh traitors and all their collaborators guilty of high treason and of crimes against the dian people, by a people's tribunal which will be set up when legality is restored in the country.

"The RGNU affirms its unshakable will to bring all these traitors before the people's tribunal after final victory."

Cambodia Facing US Aggression

# KHMER YOUTH UP IN ARMS

HE sun was high above in the sky. The May heat beat down on our vellow-green car. In the azure sky the wind drifted the white clouds into countless angels and demons hich looked like those described in our legends. We went past immense and axuriant fields criss-crossed with paths leading to various phums (villages) and stoks (districts).

our group included a cameraman from Phnom Penk, a photographer from Stung Treng, two typists from Rattanakeri and Kon pong Cham, and myself, a ournalist from Tonle Sap.

It was no accident that we were given this special assignment by the Information Office of the National United Front of Kampuchea. We were so because since the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak coup d'état had stood up to many tests. Our theatre of operations stretched from A to X and its size and hectic activity kept us constantly on the move. Note he took part in the Cambodian National Liberation actions on posts held by the Low Nol - Sirik Matak troops. Now e accompanied patriotic bonzes in risits to our fellow-countrymen and helped them rebuild their houses detroyed by the US-Thien-Ky aviation, armour or artillery. Now we went together with the khet (province) or srok officials and organized a meeting for the establishment of the administration in the newly liberated areas.

ed and board and shown great affection by the population We were recarded as genuine revolutionary sons of the Cambodian nation by the old folk and dedicatedly looked after by the Cambodian liberation troops. The more e travelled about, the more we loved

180,000 square kilometres with 7 million people, it has been nearly 2,000 years in existence and has a brilliant record of struggle against foreign invasion. It has moreover a beautiful scenery and famous monuments like the Angkor temples. Though our people are hospitable and fond of arts, they are impatient of aggression against which they always rise up, following in the step of Pokumpo Sivotha, Achar Soa, Achar Henchien ...

At present, their enemy are none other than the American imperialist invaders and their servants, the Thieu-Ky-Khiem of South Viet Nam, the Thanom Kittikachorn of Thailand and the Lon Nol - Sirik Matak traitors who have invited foreigners to trample upon the national soil and have been savaging their own people. " Even the old tolk have to take arms against the American aggressors" swore 70-yearold Yen, hair flung about, a matchet in his hand, at a meeting to set up a liberation committee. His fiery figure and words filled me with emotion and bride and reminded one of our forefathers battling against the Thai feudalists more than a thousand years ago, whose images have been carved into the Angkor temples' stone walls. We were confident that in a not distant future the Khmer people would certain-In liberate their country and sweep out the US-puppet demons. And then, our triends the world over can again come and visit our beautiful land and its fine sites. Our streets will be decked out to welcome Head of State Sihanouk returning in triumph to Phnom Penh. Our countryfolk will gladly dance their Lam Thon and ask friends to climb into their houses on still; and sit on their

our country. Though Cambodia has only putty mats, cat their best rice and drink their delicious that not.

> At 17:15 we arrived at the last assembly point where Khmer youth met before going up the line. There the place was hemming like a bechive. Scores of Hondas, Vespas and countless bicycles of various colours were hid in the bushes. Hundreds of young Khmers, male and temale, standing or sitting, were waiting for their turns to register their name and get a rifle. On the edges of gardens other people clad in sarong were lying in hammocks, talking and laughing freely. They had enlisted. I went to a nearby house. Here, more than a hundred new drafted Khmer girls were learning how to dress wounds, arry stretchers, or helping pound rice, paring vegetables, drawing chickens for the evening meal. The kids, children of the house-owner, were also all in a bustle mimicking their brothers and

At 19:30 the lamps were lit. The moon had risen above the thot not. A gentle breeze was sweeping the fields. The recruits now gathered in groups were discussing their duties to the fatherland and their behaviour toward their fellow-countrymen. Each time they took the floor the girls stood at attention like seasoned servicemen. Sitting in their houses on stilts the housewines chatted merrily, obviously pleased with the new life since liberation.

I went out of the phum to the oathtaking ceremony for the newly enlisted youth. The paths were crowded with people, motor-bicycles and jeeps. Five thousand men and women were waiting, nearly a half of them recruits, mostly dressed in tight seams and variegated shirts, Among them were also Lon Nol's

armymen and policemen who had crossed over but still kept their uniforms. Most of them had transistors. Some had already been issued rilles. Enerybody was in an optimistic mood. At a sudden blow of a whistle the crowd assembled in groups before the rostrum. The ceremony began. At one point, the recruits knelt down to take the oath under the hanner of the Fatherland, pledging allegiance to the National United Front of Kambuchea, I was stirred as if I myself heard the sacred call of the Fatherland. After the swearing-in, the platoons and companies underwent military drill, performing the basic movements of a new soldier.

The night wore on. Here and there some recruits still made the last preparations for their next morning march. I gazed at the vault of the sky. On this immensity were profiled endless rows of that not, their branches looking like determined sentries guarding our phums for us to go and fight the aggressors. We were going the length and breadth of our Cambodian Fatherland after the US devils and their hirelings.

> SAM LENH Cambodian journalist



### **DRVN Major Economic Problems**

(Continued from page 3)

1.350 Saigon Puppet Troops Wiped Out in Three Days

CCORDING to the Information Bureau of the National United Front of Kampuchea, the Cambodian National Liberation Armed Forces, in the three days ending June 28, fiercely attacked the Saigon puppet multi-battalion 318 and the two pupper armoured regiments 5 and 18 in Pean Cheang and Chup areas, Kompong Cham province, wiping out 1,350 enemy troops, destroying nearly 70 tanks or armoured vehicles.

On June 20, the CNLA completely put out of action the Saigon puppet commando battalion 31 in Pean Cheang, killing or wounding more than 260

On June 27, the CNI A intercepted 4 infantry battalions and 5 armoured squadrons coming from Saigon to the rescue of Battalion 31, taking a toll of more than 600 enemy troops, destroying nore than 40 tanks and armoured vehicles.

The next day, the CNLA mounted an attack on the enemy in Chup area, north of Pean Cheang, inflicted nearly 500 Saigon puppet casualties, captured many others, and blasted out of conmission 28 tanks and arcarried out in the course of many

These new measures will result in the stabilization of the activity of the enterprises which must be governed by economic reptability and business accountancy.

We must augment the initiative power of the enterprises, particularly in the financial field, and this within the framework of the responsibilities the State has assigned them so as to make use of all their potentialboost production and obtain better economic results. The responsibilities and powers of the director must be enhanced

Greater initiative power will supply

which must be studied carefully and facilities for direct economic relations and contractual relations among the various economic units...

> The process of the division of responsibilities for economic manage ment between the central administration and the localities, already started, must continue. This is a new problem whose solution goes in par with the establishment of a more balanced development of agriculture and industry, on a nationwide as well as local scale. The problems of planning have also been envisaged.

In conclusion, the report affirms the possibility to realize the defined objectives. The economic restoration and development will go hand in hand with increasingly important

successes against US aggression.

Wherever we went we were offered

VIET NAM COURIER

#### O PPOSITION to the clique keeps mounting in spite of the anti-democrat ic measures they have taken and the new threats they have just uttered. Puppet dictator Thieu declared on June 25 last, Western press agencies reported, 'law" would be strictly enforced against those who demand peace. Later, the same sources said that on July 4, Thieu ordered his subordinates to make use, more frequent still, of the public force and the army against any opposition to his ultra-reactionary policy.

On July 1, in Hue, a national convention of university and college students assem bled a thousand representatives of Van Hanh Buddhist students, Saigon, Can Tho and Hue universities and Saigon and Huc high schools. The Congress issued a real challenge to the puppets by electing to the post of President of the SVN General Association of Students the President of the Saigon Students' Union, Huynh Tan Mam, who had just been released, and by staging a big anti-government demonstration. University and college students carried placards with slogans against the US war, the economic policy, and repression and reactionary terror by the ruling clique: "The Vietnameso people demand the ending of the war!", "Down with special measures!", "Down with the special law! (giving Threu full powers in economic matters for months), "Down with militarization of schools!" "Down with pressganging!" "Down with repression and terror!", "Down with US imperialism and its valets!". Down with Nguyen Van Thicu!", "Long live peace!",

On July 6, the Saigon Students' Union decided to boycott military training

(Continued from page 2)

I.uan" wrote on Feb. 3, 1970:

"Last year, crotic literature or to

be exact pornographic literature took

the lead. Pornography is greatly

promoted... Next year will be the

year of the Dog. There are hundreds

f kinds of dogs. Let us hope that

in the year to come, we shall have

less headaches caused by barking,

even it is literary and artistic bark-

THE Saigonese critic Nguyen Trong

Van said of literarure and arts

in the South that "they are

# New Evidence of the Saigon Regime's Rottenness and Brutality

imposed by the administration and distributed leaflets saying that peace could be re-established in Viet Nam only with a total pull-out of all foreign troops.

On June 28, a funeral procession was held for Buddhist priest Thieu An, fatally wounded by Thieu's agents during an armed attack on the National Pagoda in Saigon by supporters of the renegade superior Thich Tam Chau, Twenty thousand Buddhists demonstrated on this occasion under the slogan "Those responsible for the death of the Reverend Thieu An are the administration and the foreigners."

War invalids of the puppet armed forces continued to press for their claims. Those in Saigon went on building shanties at various places and squares because the administration still refused to provide them with decent housing. Those in the Mckong Delta marched on Can The and seized the buildings of the local university. Their shanties having been destroyed by police, on July 4 war invalids in Saigon picketed Thieu's residence, blocking the main entrance to the presidential palace and forcing the motorcade which was to pick US Secretary of State W. Rogers to take a side-

> Provincial and Municipal Election Farce

IXON needs make people believe in the success of his "Vietnami-

1070).

a-national or rather anti-national

because they keep us aloof from

burning topics in the country

(quoted by Vu Hanh in Back Khoa,

a Saigonese review, No 320, May 1,

American way of life, corruption

cult of the irrational, violence and

pornography, together with anti-

communism as a common denomina-

tor, are the components of a culture

This anti-national and anti-hum-

anist virus cannot, generally speak

people engaged for years in a stub-

born patriotic struggle. It can attack

ing, affect the South Vietnames

in the service of neo-colonialism.

ILS. NEO - COLONIALISM...

zation" of the war, Hence, the provincial and municipal elections organized by Thier in June last. On this occasion the US-puppet propaganda machine whipped up big ballyhoo about the democratic character of the regime. The fact is there was a real popular boycott of this election farce. Press censorship and multiple pressures on the part of the puppet authorities were unable to prevent some leaks into newspaper col-

On July 2, the daily Cap Tien (Progressive) wrote : "In observing the elections in localities next door to Saigon, one did not fail to notice that the polling was very light. This proved that the voters were fed up with 'elections' (...) Many a family even did not take trouble to register themselves for a voting

The paper continued:

" Remarkably enough, in two provinces respectively in the 3rd and 4th corps areas, and situated both at the doorgate of Saigon, the bigwigs, on orders from their chief, removed the bottom of the ballot-boxes or falsified reports to 'raise the dead chickens' (that is, to return candidates already rejected by voters). "

The scandal of these frauds was such that the Chairman of the Internal Affairs Committee of the puppet "House of Representatives" had to recognize

on June 27 that, "in all South Viet Nam [occupied zone some one million people did not receive their voting cards (200,000-250,000 in Saigon) while a minority of voters got many of them each so as to elect candidates handpicked beforehand."

Another detail about the workings of American democracy in Saigon: it is the famous "special law" mentioned above which the paper Thoi Dai Moi (New Epoch) on June 15 termed the "12-million law." The key to the riddle is simple. To be given full powers, Thieu paid each vote in his at the puppet favour "National Assembly modest sum of 200,000 piastres, and the deal cost him to million piastres.

Tiger Cages

ON July 6, 8 students, Student Committee of Action just released from jail, denounced to the press the atrocities perpetrated in US-puppet prisons. At Tan Hiep, some 30 kilometres from Saigon, where they had been incarcerated, the puppets kept under detention 3 categories of political prisoners, namely, the youth and students, the peace militants and the patriots classified as Viet Cong. They could see that many persons acquitted by the tribunal for lack of evidence, however remained in confinement " for security reason.

at most some narrow circles

townsfolks. Its inefficiency has

been shown by the massive popular participation in the Tet 1968 offen-

sives, the continual uprisings in town

and country, and the spirited demon-

strations held even in front of the

"Independence" Palace and the US

Embassy. In the occupied areas,

despite fierce repression and huge

means of corruption, writers, artists,

intellectuals and students have been

waging a vigourous campaign against

The South Vietnamese people are

profoundly attached to the cultural

patrimony created at the price of

great sacrifices in the course of a

multi-millenary struggle against for-

eign aggression and natural scourges.

The cultural traditions blossom in

the neo-colonialist culture.

These denunciations tally perfectly with the disclosures made by four Americans including two congressmen after a visit to the notorious Con Son jail on Poulo Condor island, off South Viet Nam's coast. One of them, Don Luce, member of the Secretariat of the World Council of Churches, made known that hundreds of prisoners had been thrown in "tiger cages." These are small stone compartments not quite 5 feet across and about o feet long in which 3 to 5 people are held. The prisoners told the American visitors that they were hungry, they had been beaten, they were sick and given no medicine. Don Luce also reported that half of the internees were women, even young girls, some under 15. As far as he knew, a major part of them were Saigon college students.

#### Erratum

In our last issue, page 5, column 3, line 52, dicisive influence should read devisive influence.

#### TO THE READER

We are aware that there is much room for improve-ment in the wording of our paper. We apolo-gize for this hortcoming and highly appreciate all cour suggestions as they will help us to serve you more efficiently in fu-

the liberated areas, and are preserved and cultivated by the people's

power which directs its efforts to

the following points: "To combat the US-imported slavish and depraved culture and education, which are impairing our people's fine cultural traditions. To build a national and democratic culture and education, to develop science and technique.

"To raise the cultural standard of the people, to liquidate illiteracy, to make complementary education available for the people, to open new general education schools.

(Program of Action of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam).

HUU NGOC

VIET NAM COURIER

A N international conference to support the peoples of the Porin Rome by delegates from 64 countries represent ing 177 national and international organizations warmly hailed the messages of congratulation from Pham Van Dong, Prime Minister of the DRVN, Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the CC of South Viet Nam NFL, and Camhodian Head of State Noro dom Sihanouk, President of the FUNK, and the speeches

the Lan Patriotic Front. The participants condemn imperialists' obdurate prosecution of their aggresive war in Indochina and eaffirmed their total support

withdrawal of all US troops and those of their allies from Indochina, and respect of the Indochinese peoples' rights to shape their own destinies without outside interference

Ambassador Extraordi-nary and Plenipotentiary to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to present his credentials on June 23, President Moktar Ould Daddah Vietnames stated: "The Vietnamese people's struggle has set a brilliant example for the oppressed nations. They are defeating an enemy possessing a huge economic and military potential. Their eventual victory is left in no doubt."

by delegations of the South Viet Nam Committee for Solidarity with Afro-Asian Peoples, of the FUNK and The President also reaf-firmed the Mauritanian peo-ple and Government's unqual-ified support to the Viet-namese people's struggle against US aggression.

## WORLD BACKS INDOCHINESE PEOPLES' STRUGGLE

for the Victnamese, Khmer and Lao people's struggle for national liberation.

-HE French Communist Party and the Ital-ian Communist Party were resolved to co-ordinate with all fighters for peace and national independence their actions against US aggression in Indochina.

They will strengthen the common struggle in support, and for the victory, of the Victnamese people and other Indochinese peoples, for a prompt and unconditional withdrawal of US forces and those of their allies, for the independence of the Vietnamese, Lao and Khmer peoples," said the joint communique made public in Rome by Enrico Berliguer, Deputy Secretary General of the ICP and Georges

THE Czechoslovak-Sudan communique released on the occasion of the visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic from June 25 to 28, 1970 by the Sudanese Prime Minister Mohamed El Nimeiry, said that the two countries "entirely support the namese, Khmer and Lao peoples [...], hold that the only settlement to the situation in this area lies in the essation of US aggression,

Marchais, Deputy Secretary General of the FCP.

an interview granted to respondent, Bhikkhu Am-tananda, Chairman of

ritananda, Chairman of the Buddhists' National Union and Buddhist Vonth's Move ment of Nepal, strongly condemned US aggression in Viet Nam. He demanded an end to the savage US war and withdrawal of US troops from Viet Nam. He said that all the Buddhists Catholics and all the Buddhists, Catholics and people of the five continents opposed US aggression in Viet Nam and that Viet Nam belonged to the Vietnamese, ADN reported.

ANY meetings and dem-MANY meetings and dem-onstrations against US war in Indochina have been of late held by numerous mass and progressi organizations in Francfort-on-the-Main, Hanover, Ham-burg and in Berlin, Giai Phong Press Agency corre-spondent in Berlin reported.

The participants shouted
"US, get out of Viet Nam!" "Who does not back Viet Nam is not human!" In Sydney (Australia) over

500 people on July 3 took part in a protest march fol-lowed by a demonstration in front of the US consulate. All speakers condemend Washington's aggression and American monopolies who earned huge profits in the

## U.S. WAR CRIMES IN VIET NAM IN FIRST HALF OF 1970

THE Commission for Investigation of US
Imperialists' War Crimes in Viet Nam has made public a communique on the war crimes committed by the US and its employed in each mission ranged from 50 to The Commission for investigation of CSI Imperialists' War Crimes in Viet Nam has made public a communique on the war crimes committed by the US and its puppets in both parts of the country in the first half of this year.

The communique, dated July 1, said:

The communique, dated July 1, said:
In South Viet Nam, US, puppet and satellite troops conducted numerous terror raids
against townships, province capitals and key
areas in Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dink,
Khanh Hoa, Phu Yen and other provinces
during which acts of looting, destruction and purders were committed.

In addition to raids by tactical planes and helicopters, strategic B-52 planes carried out nencopters, strategic B-22 planes carried out wanton carpet-bombings on villages and even populous areas close to Saigon. The daily aver-age of B-52 missions at times reached to, a threefold increase compared with late 1060. For instance, on the night of May 25, 1970. For instance, on the night of May 25, 1970, about 60 B-52 planes showered nearly 2,000 tons of bombs along the Demilitarized Zone and south of Da Nang. On the night of June 23, some 30 B-52s dumped about 1,000 tons of bombs on Thua Thien and Quang Tri.

On orders from the Nixon Administration gas bombs were dropped on the High Pla-teaux in January 1970, and toxic chemicals were sprayed on the villages of My Tho, My were sprayed on the villages of any thank Quy, My Hoi, Binh Hang Trung and Thach Quy, My Hoi, Brown province), Hoa Tan, Phu My (Kien Phong province), Hoa Tan, Phu ong, Phu Khanh, Phu Huu, Phu Quan, Tan Luoc, and My Thuan A (Vinh Long province) in February 1970, ravaging crops and affect-

in people and cattle.

In March 1970, US marines threw CS gas canisters into underground shelters crowded with civilians in Que Son area (Quang Nam).

with civilians in Que Son area (Quang Nam).
At US instigation, the Saigon puppet administration cracked down upon religious
sects, maltreated war invalds, repressed
students, the press and even puppet "members of parliament" having progressive tendencies. It closed down all schools in Saigon, In May 176 raids (6 by B-52s) against places in 22 villages In June 90 raids (6 by B-52s) against 16 places in 8 villages.

840

1,900

1.320

Quantity of ammunition used: Orange- sized pellet-bombs Rockets Demolition bombs 120 January February 36,000 120 100 250 160 12,000 2,500 34,800 335,800 68 1.000 7.750

US artillery from the Seventh Fleet and prosecuted or seized many newspapers on from south of the Ben Hai demarcation river on 164 occasions fired 2,048 105 and 203 mm shells on six villages in the northern part of the Demilitarized Zone and those adjoincharges of reporting its unconstitutional acts and inhuman sifting of Vietnamese residents brought back from Cambodia! In North Viet Nam, the communique went ing it. The break-down: the Nixon clique have grossly broker their commitment to cease totally, uncondi-tionally all US acts of war against the DRVN

heir commitment to cease totally, uncondi-	January	18 bon	nbardments	800	shell
ionally all US acts of war against the DRVN.	February	43		600	
During the period under review, 11,160	March	25		160	
sorties of manned or unmanned aircraft	April	20		400	
were flown for 6,950 recon missions over the	May	28		538	
DRVN. The break-down:	June	32		450	
DRVN. The bleak-down.	In part	icular o	n Inne 18 gur	is based a	sout

over 100. On January 5, four F- 105s strafed Son Dien village (Quan Hoa district, Thanh

Hoa province) on the 20th Parallel. On March 27 and 28, more than 40 F-4 and F.105 sorties showered nearly 100 bombs and fired rockets on the Noong De — Muong

Ann area (Ky Son district, Nghe An prov-ince), also on the 20th Parallel, causing 30 civilian casualties and destroying one school and many houses. On April 19, 25 F-4 and

and many houses. On April 19, 25 F-4 and F-105 sorties dropped 82 demolition bombs and 7,200 orange-sized steel-pellet bombs and fired rockets on populated areas in Minh four civilians, demolishing two houses and killing 20 buffaloes. On May 1, more than 70 F-4 and F-105 sorties from 0.30 hrs to the 13,25 hrs attacked Le Ninh State farm and cam Ly damp in Le Thuy district. Quang time-bombs, killing or wounding 42 civilians

time-bombs killing or wounding 34 civilians

According to preliminary figures, US planes

- In January 52 raids (8 by B-52s) against

In February 130 raids (20 by B-528)

In March 60 raids (19 by B-52s) against

In April 40 raids (1 by B-52s) against

including ten women and fourteen chil On May 14, 12 B-52 planes released a deal of bombs on Huong Lap village in

8 places in 8 villages

16 places in 6 villages

20 places in 4 villages

against 26 places in 5 villages

of the Ben Hai river lobbed shells charged with toxic chemical on several areas in the ecting many civilians.

US warships cruised off the shore from Thanh Hoa down to Cua Tung on a permanent basis, posing a grave threat to the routine activities of coastal fishermen. US tactical and strategic planes made 548 attacks against #34 populated areas in

### From One Deception...

(Continued from page 8)

patience wearing out in the political circles: the recent Senate adoption of the Coop-er-Church amendment was proof enough.

It should be borne in mind however, that the majority of US congressmen have been and remain supporters of the neo-colonialist policy. In 1964 they accepted of their own free will to play into the hands of the Executive Except for the really honest personalities favouring peace, many are still prepared to do so again if Nixon's deceptions

The determining factor in the outcome of the Viet Nam and Indochina problem re-mains the efforts of the Viet-namese, Khmer and Lao peoples and the support given

peoples including the American people. The politicians in Washington, whether in the Executive or the legislative, cannot remain indifferent to the action of the peoples. This has been borne out by the process leading to the rescindment of the "Gulf of Tonkin" Resolution.

January : 1,160 sorties in

2,000

3,100

2,100

to their fight by the world's

his book entitled The Truth Is the First Casualty, Joseph Goulden wrote: "Through oversight or design, the decision to begin bombings in his country: he angrily summoned Ambassador Leonard Unger and threatened to nummones annassador Leonard Unger and threatened to cessign from the coalition government unless the raids halted. Unger, after much capitery and pleading, persuaded Souvanna to transform his protest into an 'invitation' for the raids to continue. Thereafter the missions were flown

March

April

April May

74th Plenary Session of Paris Conference

on Viet Nam (July 9, 1970)

### THE AMERICANS STILL CLING TO THEIR OBDURATE STAND

T the 74th session of the Paris Conference, Mr. Nguyen Minh Vy, of the DRVN delegation, declared that President Nixon's June 30 report and July 1 press intermade it abundantly clear that the United States persisted in its aggressive policy and was reluctant to reek a negotiated settlement. The Americans, he said, must bear full responsibility for the prolongation and expansion of the Indochina war and the deadlock of the Paris Conference.

VIET NAM COURIER

# SOUTH VIET NAM PEOPLE ...

Continued from bage 1

# From One Deception to Another

N June 24, 1170, by
an overwhelming mathe US Senate voted for
the repeal of the so-called
'Golf of Tonkin' Resolution. This Resolution, This Resolution,
This Resolution, passed on August 7, 1964
by the House of Representatives and Senate meeting
in Congress, ruled that
'The Congress approves
and supports
take
all necessary measures to
repel any armed attack
against the forces of the
United States and to prevent
further aggression... The
United States is prepared,
as the President determined
to the support of the
South-East Asia Collective
Defence Treaty requesting
assistance in defence of its
freedom.'

The \*Galf of Tonkin \*Resolution was passed following the alleged attacks against two US destroyers, the \*Tierner\* foy and the Maddo\*, by North Victnamese ships on Augustania of the DRVN made public at the Control of the Threat of the Threat

At the August 7, 1004, session of the US Congress only two senators. Errors Gruening and Wayne Morse, voted against the "Golf of Tonkin" Resolution. The United States, Senator Morse declared, had fromed the while thing because it was the Americans who had fired first on the off-shore islands of North Vict Nam.

Thus, with the backing of an almost manimous congress, the Johnson administration began the escalation: the whole air gower of the United States was thrown against Northway and the state of carrying the day within a few weeks while in the South, American contingents landed on masse. At the same time, the Americans started bombing the whole territory of Laos, and the first raised in the same of the s

It did not take those who and given the August 7, 1064 blank cheque to the US Chief Executive long to be disappointed. The main cause of this change of heart lay in the repeated setbacks suffered by the neo-colonial-ist aggressors in Viet Nam. The first important dissent surfaced among the US ruling ing the failure of the first dry-season counter-offensive in South Viet Nam and the

first proofs of the "toughness" of North Viet NamJanuary 1966: Senator Fulbright, Chairman of the
Senate Foreign Relations
Committee for the first time
to the first time
August 7, 1964 vote. Doubt
gradually spread to other
congressmen and many personalities in the US political
circles. Through heated congressional debates, especial
repressional debates, other
congressmen and many personalities in the US political
circles. Through heated congressional debates, especial
repressional debates, other
any 1968, a bitter fight
opposed the defenders of the
escalation policy to those
politicians awakened to the
realities of a war as costly
andly dawned upon the
fact that the story of
North Victanases torpedo
boats taking on the Turner
(any ormalist Joseph Goulden
has arrived at this conclusion
in his book Truth is the
first Causalty: the "Colid
"mutilities" clongress and in
the first place "a deception of the Congress and
in the first place "a deception of the Congress and
in the American people" by the
administration.

Such Machiavellian methods and lies as political means were, in fact, resorted to quite frequently by Johnson in handling the Vietnamese problem. However, he has spect by his successor, Richard Nison, Taking over the gristy beratage of Johnson, the new-president of the United States has been facing up to an American opinion and the little of the war. The bellicose Nison, forced to row against the stream, has, in some respects, intensified the war in Viet Nam, in some respects, intensified the war in Viet Nam and the stream, and has a some state of the war and the stream, and less acceptable to American opinion; therefore, the deceptions and sophistries used by Nison have exceeded of his predecessor. He has been trying hard to make believe that the vote on the "Gulf of Tonkin" Resolution has political believe that the vote on the "Gulf of Tonkin" Resolution has bening to do with Commander-in-Chief he has the right and duty to see to the safety of nearly half a million American soldiers over there. His cynism has limited to believe that the vote on the right and duty to see to the safety of nearly half a million American soldiers over there. His cynism has limited to believe him, the best way to ensure the safety of his "Hops" is not to break with the policy that the negotiated settlement.

By ordering the invasion of Cambodian territory by American units, Nison actually acted over the head of the US Senate: thereafter, he resorted to lies, not to ask for congressiona authorization as Johnson had done,

but to try to justify the measure he had himself decided: everyone now knows the fantastic figures he had many times given on the American television about imaginary US successes in Cambodian territory.

Truth and with it the whole American sation continue to be the classalties of the manoeuvres of a president. The US policy in Viet Nam is relying more and more on downright deceptions. The discovery of this hard fact has not failed to touch of vigorous reactions from public opinion and there are not satisfied to the discovery of the satisfied of the property of the satisfied of

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difficulties. The adverse situation can be summed up as follows:

 Enemy forces were more and more thinned out, his weak points exposed and his war equipment badly damaged. His defensive posture was more shaky.

 Enemy "rural pacification" plan, the key-point of his Vietnamization policy, scored another setback.

3. The Nixon clique's political isolation grew more serious in the US and the world, especially since the aggression of Cambodia by US and Saigon puppet troops.

4. The Saigon puppet administration went on deteriorating; its inner differences were aggravated by the unremitting stubborn struggle of the townsfolk.

5. Nixon's war intensification policy generated in the States a serious conomic and financial crisis which becomeranged on the dependent economy of the signpuppet administration.

THE communiqué ended with an appeal to the entire people in South Viet Nam, including the officers and men in the PLAF, to press their advantage and over-come all difficulties created by the development of the revolution in order to bring the resistance to US aggression of the Victnamese people and the rest of the Indochinese peoples to complete victory.

